MOSLEM GROUP DEMANDS DISSOLUTION
OF INDONESIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
FOREWORD

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Following is the translation of an unsigned article
in Harian Abadi (Eternal Daily), Djakarta, 7 September
1960, pages 1, 2]

The United Moslem Party which was in conference in Bangil, East
Java, from 2 to 4 September, decided to demand that President Soekarno
abolish the Communist Party.

The demand was backed up by sound judgements, some of which are
enumerated below:

That Communism is diametrically opposed to the basic constitu-
tion -- the Pantjasila, The Political Manifesto and Usdek, and Copros-
perity Economic Legislation.

a. The denial by Communism of the existence of God is con-
trary to the precept of the UUD [Parliament] 45 legislation.

b. D. N. Aidit once said that the Communist ideology is not
socialism for Indonesia, and Engineer Sakirman on the 40th anniver-
sary of the Communist Party in Bandung charged openly that Indonesian
socialism is tinted with bourgeois and feudalistic ideology.

c. That the Communist economic system does not recognize
private property and cripples private initiative, and is in oppo-
sition to Guided Economy.

d. Communist totalitarianism is contradictory to Guided Democ-

The resolution continues that members of the Communist Party
love and pay allegiance to the Soviet Union and Red China more than to
Indonesia, as shown when it came to light that the Madiun rebellion and
the protection of Chinese Reds in Indonesia, who were squeezed by the
passage of the PP No. 10 legislation, was ordered by Moscow.

The foreign policy of the Communist Party of Indonesia openly
chooses sides with the Communist block and defies the independent
foreign policy of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Communist Party
elects to assume the position of a fifth column of the Soviet Union
and Red China.

The well known statement of the Communist Party of 8 July 1960, which revealed the Communist threat to the Soekarno Government and promoted a feud between the Army and the Commander in Chief. So read the resolution of the United Moslem Party, passed during the 2 to 4 September conference.

Other resolutions which came to life during the above mentioned conference deals with the preservation of peace and demands the abolition of the subversive activities of the Communist Party.

The United Moslem Party demanded that the Army take action against other groups who, like the rebels, endanger the safety of the country. It stands behind the Army, which took action against the subversive Communist Party, similar to the action taken by the governmental body, the Peperda in South Kalimantan, South Sumatra and, South Sulawesi, which had stopped the activities of the Communist Party.

The Moslem leaders who heretofore have entertained or toyed with the idea of working together with the Communist Party, are urged to abandon the idea and return to the path of righteousness.

The United Moslem Party appeals to all Moslems of Indonesia to guard against political encroachment of the Communist Party and to take steps to ensure religious freedom and the entity of the Republic of Indonesia.

The resolution also refers to the speech of General Nasution at the opening session of the congress in Kotapradja, which speech likened the Communist Party to the rebels, known as the PRRI/Permesta and DI/DII.

Further reference is made to the statement of the Brig General A. Jani, who said that all groups which are anti-peace are subversive.

According to the statement of the United Moslem Party, the statement from the two leaders of the Army should be followed by positive action. In the world of today where the international situation is getting worse by the day it is felt necessary to clean subversive groups from the country.

The July 8, 1960 statement of the Communist Party clearly attempts to muddle the situation in the hope that disturbances within the country will make it easier for them to take over the government.

So ended the resolution of the United Moslem Party.